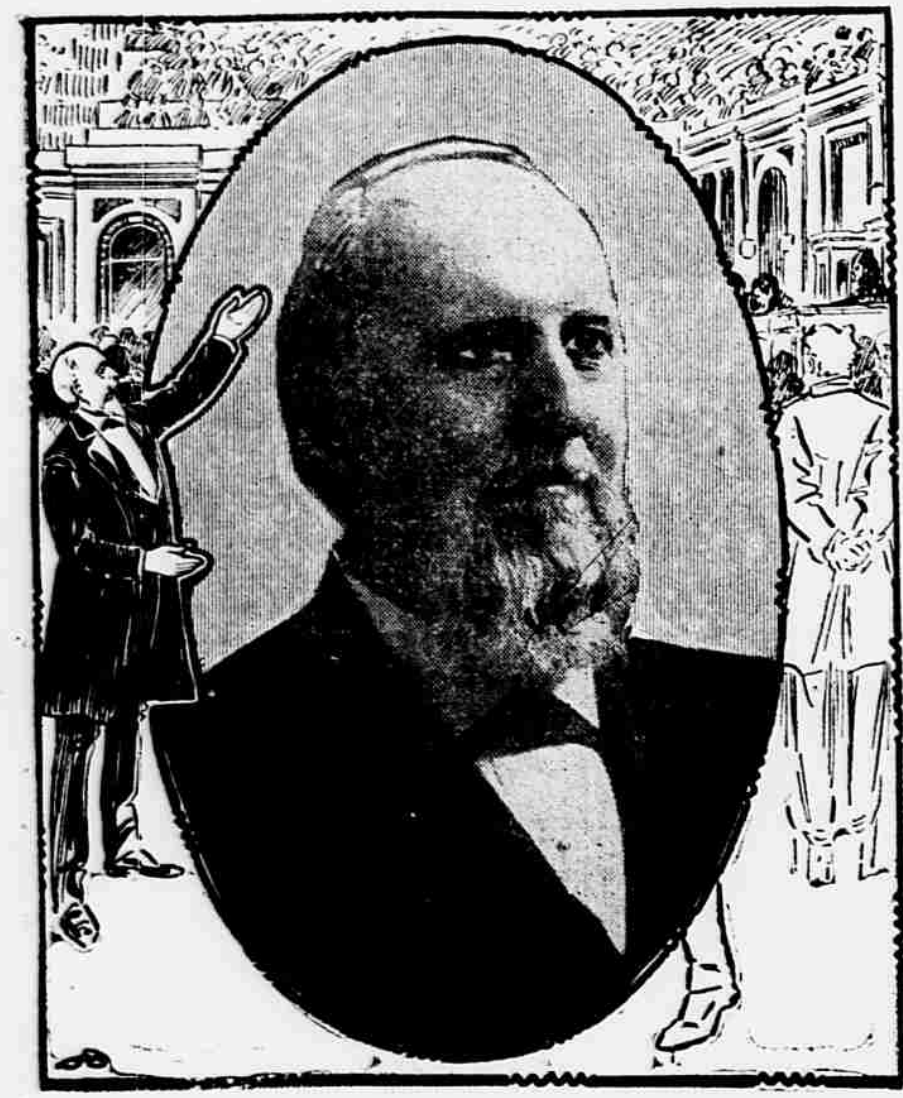


SENATOR COCKRELL IS HERE READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

Promises to Act as Chairman of the Sedalia Rally and Will Then Be in the Hands of the State Committee for Work on the Stump.



SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL.

Senator Francis M. Cockrell arrived in St. Louis yesterday afternoon, coming direct from Washington. After he had registered at the Laclede Hotel he secured his room key and walked directly into the Democratic State headquarters, where he was warmly greeted by Chairman Selbert and Secretary Harry Edwards. Senator Cockrell was informed by Chairman Selbert that he had been elected to act as chairman of the day at the Sedalia rally. He accepted the invitation and promised to be present.

Sedalia is looking well. In fact, he looks extremely able-bodied, in spite of having just completed the tiresome trip from Washington to St. Louis without a stop. Before many days he will take the stump in Missouri and remain there until the campaign is over. Cockrell is a campaigner from Campdenville. He believes in a good, hard canvass previous to an election nearly as much as he does in Presbyterian assemblies, and he is an enthusiast in both. When he gets started over Missouri there will be no stops for Senator Cockrell. He proposes to keep pegging away until he has done what he considers his duty by his party. After the Sedalia meeting he will get ready for his stump tour, and by the first of September he will be in St. Louis. Cockrell is a drawing card at a political rally. Yesterday he was besieged by many friends from the interior of the State who desired him to make a speech or so in their counties. To all of these he promised to do what he could.

Senator Cockrell wore a black alpaca coat, from the pocket of which protruded the familiar staff of his pipe. He did not smoke. It was too hot, but he sat in a comfortable position and talked with Chairman Selbert for an hour or more.

"I have been pretty busy in Washington," said he to a Republican representative later. "The indications for the election of Mr. Bryan are extremely hopeful, so far as I can see. A couple of months ago the Republicans around Washington were somewhat worried over the outlook, and I presume the sentiment among them has not changed to any material extent. They are not sanguine of electing McKinley as they were four years ago—that is certain."

"Will you be at home during the campaign?"

Senator Cockrell looked smilingly at the question. "I am at home during the campaign," he said. "I will be the first time for many campaigns. I expect to take the stump, and the weather looks a little bit. When I begin there is no telling when I will stop. There is little likelihood of my being at home much."

Senator Cockrell departed last night for Jefferson City, where he will visit today. From there he will go to his home in Warrensburg. He will remain in Warrensburg until the first of September, after which he will be in the hands of the Democratic State Committee.

reality. Yesterday he was besieged by many friends from the interior of the State who desired him to make a speech or so in their counties. To all of these he promised to do what he could.

Senator Cockrell wore a black alpaca coat, from the pocket of which protruded the familiar staff of his pipe. He did not smoke. It was too hot, but he sat in a comfortable position and talked with Chairman Selbert for an hour or more.

"I have been pretty busy in Washington," said he to a Republican representative later. "The indications for the election of Mr. Bryan are extremely hopeful, so far as I can see. A couple of months ago the Republicans around Washington were somewhat worried over the outlook, and I presume the sentiment among them has not changed to any material extent. They are not sanguine of electing McKinley as they were four years ago—that is certain."

"Will you be at home during the campaign?"

Senator Cockrell looked smilingly at the question. "I am at home during the campaign," he said. "I will be the first time for many campaigns. I expect to take the stump, and the weather looks a little bit. When I begin there is no telling when I will stop. There is little likelihood of my being at home much."

Senator Cockrell departed last night for Jefferson City, where he will visit today. From there he will go to his home in Warrensburg. He will remain in Warrensburg until the first of September, after which he will be in the hands of the Democratic State Committee.

reality. Yesterday he was besieged by many friends from the interior of the State who desired him to make a speech or so in their counties. To all of these he promised to do what he could.

Senator Cockrell wore a black alpaca coat, from the pocket of which protruded the familiar staff of his pipe. He did not smoke. It was too hot, but he sat in a comfortable position and talked with Chairman Selbert for an hour or more.

"I have been pretty busy in Washington," said he to a Republican representative later. "The indications for the election of Mr. Bryan are extremely hopeful, so far as I can see. A couple of months ago the Republicans around Washington were somewhat worried over the outlook, and I presume the sentiment among them has not changed to any material extent. They are not sanguine of electing McKinley as they were four years ago—that is certain."

"Will you be at home during the campaign?"

Senator Cockrell looked smilingly at the question. "I am at home during the campaign," he said. "I will be the first time for many campaigns. I expect to take the stump, and the weather looks a little bit. When I begin there is no telling when I will stop. There is little likelihood of my being at home much."

USTICK CASE GOES TO GRAND JURY.

Court Decided That She and Wallie Patterson Shall Stand Trial.

GAVE THOUSAND DOLLAR BAIL.

Neither Spoke to Nor Looked at the Other During the Trying Two Days' Preliminary Hearing.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Chicago, Ill., Aug. 17.—If Arthur Wallie Patterson or Mrs. Sue L. Ustick felt any emotion today when Justice Everett announced that they were held to the Grand Jury in bonds of \$1,000, they gave no sign. Both defendants scheduled the amounts required and left the courtroom separately, without having spoken together or looked at each other during the trial.

Mrs. Ustick was still in concealing whatever feelings she may have experienced by a veil coming to her lips. She was handsomely attired in a dark broadcloth skirt and a waist of filmy material, and wore jewelry. Patterson sat modestly on the opposite side of the room. Mrs. Ustick was accompanied to and from the room by her cousin, N. R. Thompson. For five hours the lawyers in the case argued on the value of the State's evidence, neither of the defendants having offered any evidence to disprove the charges.

Attorney Todd in his address said the prosecution had been instigated by some degenerate scoundrel, whose name, he said, would be brought out in the event of the case going to the Grand Jury.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning, when the doors of Justice Everett's courtroom were thrown open, two women who had been waiting for the outside for half an hour hurried in to secure choice seats. The women were recognized as having been present all day Thursday when the Patterson-Ustick case was on hearing.

They were the only women that attended court today.

The lawyers who argued on the testimony, however, were not without listeners. Fully 200 men fought and crowded for seats in the small courtroom. When all the chairs had been taken, the men stood in the aisles, and a line that extended out into the hall as far as the elevator was found.

There were no police arrangements and the men were permitted to crowd around the defendant, Mrs. Sue L. Ustick, often completely obscuring her from the view of the magistrate and the lawyers. Mrs. Ustick sat through it all with undiminished fortitude. She occasionally turned away from several young men with yellow pencils who insisted on peering at her face or with requests that she pose for drawings.

Neither of the defendants testified. Their attorney, James Todd, declared no evidence had been presented to show that the state's case was valid.

The famous Stiles case was quoted by lawyers on both sides. Attorney Walker asserted that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

He said there had been nothing to show that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

He said there had been nothing to show that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

He said there had been nothing to show that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

He said there had been nothing to show that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

He said there had been nothing to show that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

He said there had been nothing to show that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

He said there had been nothing to show that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

He said there had been nothing to show that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

He said there had been nothing to show that the Stiles case was similar in all most every respect to the present one. The prosecution laid great stress on the "Glorious Victory" of the defendants.

For five hours the lawyers argued. Attorney Todd made a motion that the case be thrown out of court. He argued that the state's case was invalid.

WEARY JOURNEY A FOOT ENDS IN DISAPPOINTMENT.

Woman, With Six Small Children, Walked From Grand Rapids, Mich., to Poplar Bluff, Mo., but Cannot Find Her Father.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Poplar Bluff, Mo., Aug. 17.—Footsore and weary, Mrs. Elizabeth Burns of Grand Rapids, Mich., and six children, the youngest 2 and the oldest 11 years old, arrived here today, having walked from Grand Rapids to this city, nearly 700 miles.

Three months ago Mrs. Burns' husband died in the Michigan town, leaving her and the children in destitute circumstances. Her father, Eli Gray, who was living in Odell, Ill., wrote to her to come there, and, not having the money to pay car fare, she gathered up a few articles of clothing, bedding and a few household utensils, and, placing these and the three youngest children in a push cart, the other three children accompanying on foot, started on her long journey.

When she finally reached Odell she learned that her father had sold out and removed to Southeast Missouri, leaving in the vicinity of Poplar Bluff. The woman, undaunted by the hardships experienced in her already long walk, gathered her family and small possessions together and resumed her journey.

This morning she reached her destination, only to meet with another disappointment, as her father could not be found. The woman's health is broken and the children are sick. The authorities are caring for them. Mrs. Burns is 35 years old. She has a brother, Stephen Gray, living in Vienna, Ill.

ACTING GOVERNOR WARDER IS IN A PECK OF TROUBLE.

The Lady Managers of Peoria County Home for Girls Defy His Authority.

SAY HE DOESN'T COUNT.

He Ordered Little Pankeys' Release From the Institution; They Refused.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Peoria, Ill., Aug. 17.—When Governor John R. Tanner hid himself away to the hills of the West, leaving his chair for the temporary occupancy of Walter Warder, the latter did not know just what he was running into.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

This Peoria affair is interesting, though Mr. Warder may not look at it in that light. The women managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

The fact that he has already antagonized a combination of determined and strategic women, the managers of the Peoria County Industrial School for Girls, probably marks only one of the many woes which have heaped themselves upon the acting Governor's career since he took office.

CHICAGO & NORTON HALF FARE TO CHICAGO.

Dates of Sale August 25th to 29th, 1900.
Liberal Return Limits.
4 TRAINS DAILY.

MORNING, NOON, NIGHT AND MIDNIGHT

NEW
TICKET OFFICE, "THE ONLY WAY" CARLETON BUILDING,
Sixth and Olive.
Write to
D. BOWES, Ass't Gen. Pass. Agt. C. & N. Y. St. Louis, Mo.

MAGNIFICENT SHOWING OF THE UNITED STATES AT PARIS FAIR.

Every Line of American Industry, of Art and of Skill Is
Given Recognition—Kansas City Fire Ladders
Gain First Place at Vincennes.

Paris, Aug. 17.—The preliminary contests in the International Exhibition of Fire Apparatus came off this afternoon at Vincennes, some 5,000 firemen, representing all nationalities, participating.

The American representatives, Chief Gen. C. Hale of Kansas City and the men of the Kansas City Fire Brigade, caused wonderment by their quick harnessing and running, together with their method of life-saving. They received an ovation and by common consent were assigned the first place.

The contests will be continued to-morrow. The list of awards to American visitors at the Paris Exposition was made public today.

The United States in all secured 1,581 awards. Of these 129 were grand prizes; 496 gold medals, 583 silver medals, 423 bronze medals, 229 honorable mentions, and a long list of gold, silver and bronze medals for collaborators.

Such is the record achieved by American, as announced to-day by the French officials. Every line of industry, art and skill is given recognition. American farm products, American mines and forestry receive grand prizes and gold medals, and American cotton, woollens and silks are given the same consideration, as are American harvesting machinery, sewing machines, printing presses, liberal arts, transportation while stoves, jewelry and education are placed in the front.

At the Paris Exposition of 1889 only 1,000 prizes, including those for collaborators, were given. Of these 129 were grand prizes; 496 gold medals, 583 silver medals, 423 bronze medals, 229 honorable mentions, and a long list of gold, silver and bronze medals for collaborators.

United States Commissioner General Peck and his associates are pleased with the results, as demonstrating the superiority of American products, and the superiority of the character of the whole American nation.

The following is a partial list of those who received grand prizes or gold medals. The names of those receiving silver and bronze medals, and honorable mentions, with the collaborators, are not yet furnished by the committee.

In a large number of cases the silver medal was the highest recognition received, and may be called the highest award. Some of the principal awards follow:

Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.
Board of Education, New York City.
Board of Education, Chicago, Ill.
State Board of Public Instruction, Indiana.
United States Commission to Paris Exposition of 1900, Department of Education, United States Government.
Hawaii Public School System.
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.

Class 2—Secondary Education.
Board of Education, St. Louis, Mo.
Department of Education, United States Government.
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
University of Chicago.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
University of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Class 3—Agricultural Education.
Department of Education, United States Government.
Carleton Indian School, Pennsylvania.
Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.
Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 4—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 5—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 6—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 7—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 8—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 9—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 10—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 11—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 12—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 13—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 14—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 15—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 16—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Class 17—Liberal Arts.
United States Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

"MISTAKE NOTORIETY FOR FAME AND BRAZENNESS FOR BRILLIANCY."

Thomas Nelson Page, Author, Makes an Address on the Fashionables of New York, Answering a Minister.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Concord, N. H., Aug. 17.—At the Old Home Day celebration in this city this evening a sensation was caused by the address of Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia, who is a summer resident of York Harbor.

"Your Governor," he said, "has struck on an idea which is not only an exceedingly happy one, but which is much more important and far-reaching than appears at first glance. This festival is founded on one of the strongest and most abiding principles in our whole American life—the love of home. I have always been struck by the sincerity which I have found in the American home."

"Unfortunately for our reputation, the phase of home life which is most frequently brought into public notice is one which, if it can be called home life at all, is certainly not representative of American home life. It is that which is found in certain peculiar circles of certain large cities in this country. It has not even the virtue of having its vice sincere."

"A preacher—and I have no doubt, a good preacher and a good man—preached the other day before this people, or that segment of them that goes to church, a sermon calling their attention to their duties in plain and vigorous language, for which he has been much and justly praised in the newspapers of the country. But the Reverend Doctor Hamilton is the pastor of a New York church, and the New York in which his church is situated is not the least provincial section of this country. It arrogates itself to be a sort of sacred and forbidden city within the outer city of New York proper."

"The major portion of the congregation which he addressed at Newport the other day belongs to that New York and to such sycophants as can buy a holding within its borders, and the reverend preacher, in order to make his sermon go down with the masses, used an argument which, in the interest of American civilization, I must reiterate. He told them that they must remember that fifty millions of American citizens had their gaze fastened upon them and looked to them as their exemplars, applying their energies and spending their lives in endeavoring to emulate them."

"I know not how to characterize such nonsense except by the plain vernacular. With such insinuating dattery pouring into their ears, no wonder that little set of gilded imitators of foreign fashionable life and manners, come blinded and fall into the ditch of folly and profligacy."

"I make so bold as to assert that not only are there not fifty millions of people in this country who sit with envy, if not adoration, gaze fixed upon that spectacle of divorced and doubly-divorced men and women, and their sycophants and parasites, but that, outside of their own circle, there are fifty thousand people in all America who do not reprobate and deride their arrangements."

"It is true their doings are chronicled and doubtless read by millions in the journals, but so are the acts of freaks and malefactors. And the reverend preacher doubtless has lived so close to the sources from which these reports have emanated that he has become dazzled and lost his bearings; but if he would go abroad—and when I say abroad, I do not mean to other countries, but abroad in this broad land—and see the American people in their homes, he would find that those to whom he addressed himself on that occasion were far from being held in the esteem he stated. They mistake notoriety for fame, brazenness for splendor and prominence for exaltation."

"From what could be learned last night there had been some slight misunderstanding in the case of the Chesney household. Mrs. Chesney said that her husband was nervous and excitable, but would not admit that there had been a quarrel."

Old John Lamb died with one of his waxen patients in his lap—a great friend of children.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Aug. 17.—Seated at a bench in the "doll hospital," with one of his beloved patients in his lap, "Uncle John" Lamb, known the length and breadth of New York as "the doll doctor," was found dead today. Death had claimed him during the night. The old man—was 70 years old—had been a sufferer from heart disease and a sudden attack had carried him off.

Few natures were more potent among children than John Lamb's. He was general practitioner—among dolls—and no matter how serious the injury of his patient he generally pulled it through. "Doctor" Lamb had a shop at No. 232½ Columbus avenue, and thither were brought dolls of all sorts and conditions. It was said to-day that Lamb had sat up all night working on a distressed damsel of the waxen variety which he had promised to restore to its

"MISTAKE NOTORIETY FOR FAME AND BRAZENNESS FOR BRILLIANCY."

Thomas Nelson Page, Author, Makes an Address on the Fashionables of New York, Answering a Minister.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Concord, N. H., Aug. 17.—At the Old Home Day celebration in this city this evening a sensation was caused by the address of Thomas Nelson Page of Virginia, who is a summer resident of York Harbor.

"Your Governor," he said, "has struck on an idea which is not only an exceedingly happy one, but which is much more important and far-reaching than appears at first glance. This festival is founded on one of the strongest and most abiding principles in our whole American life—the love of home. I have always been struck by the sincerity which I have found in the American home."

"Unfortunately for our reputation, the phase of home life which is most frequently brought into public notice is one which, if it can be called home life at all, is certainly not representative of American home life. It is that which is found in certain peculiar circles of certain large cities in this country. It has not even the virtue of having its vice sincere."

"A preacher—and I have no doubt, a good preacher and a good man—preached the other day before this people, or that segment of them that goes to church, a sermon calling their attention to their duties in plain and vigorous language, for which he has been much and justly praised in the newspapers of the country. But the Reverend Doctor Hamilton is the pastor of a New York church, and the New York in which his church is situated is not the least provincial section of this country. It arrogates itself to be a sort of sacred and forbidden city within the outer city of New York proper."

"The major portion of the congregation which he addressed at Newport the other day belongs to that New York and to such sycophants as can buy a holding within its borders, and the reverend preacher, in order to make his sermon go down with the masses, used an argument which, in the interest of American civilization, I must reiterate. He told them that they must remember that fifty millions of American citizens had their gaze fastened upon them and looked to them as their exemplars, applying their energies and spending their lives in endeavoring to emulate them."

"I know not how to characterize such nonsense except by the plain vernacular. With such insinuating dattery pouring into their ears, no wonder that little set of gilded imitators of foreign fashionable life and manners, come blinded and fall into the ditch of folly and profligacy."

"I make so bold as to assert that not only are there not fifty millions of people in this country who sit with envy, if not adoration, gaze fixed upon that spectacle of divorced and doubly-divorced men and women, and their sycophants and parasites, but that, outside of their own circle, there are fifty thousand people in all America who do not reprobate and deride their arrangements."

"It is true their doings are chronicled and doubtless read by millions in the journals, but so are the acts of freaks and malefactors. And the reverend preacher doubtless has lived so close to the sources from which these reports have emanated that he has become dazzled and lost his bearings; but if he would go abroad—and when I say abroad, I do not mean to other countries, but abroad in this broad land—and see the American people in their homes, he would find that those to whom he addressed himself on that occasion were far from being held in the esteem he stated. They mistake notoriety for fame, brazenness for splendor and prominence for exaltation."

"From what could be learned last night there had been some slight misunderstanding in the case of the Chesney household. Mrs. Chesney said that her husband was nervous and excitable, but would not admit that there had been a quarrel."

Old John Lamb